

BROADWAY
Dear old Broadway—famous in song and story from one end of the globe to the other—by day a seething hive of industry, by night a fairyland of pleasure!

The mecca of the ambitious from the wilds of Maine to the sand dunes of California, the goal of the mightiest ships that sail the seven seas!

Give a thought to Broadway and you give a thought to the world, for Broadway has gathered unto itself the bravest sons and the fairest daughters of every nation of the earth.

Give a thought to Broadway and you give a thought to CHILDS, for Broadway is a great highway of CHILDS restaurants—twelve in all, extending from the Battery to Harlem, with another twelve within a stone's throw.

Beautiful Broadway and add to the delights of the greatest city on earth. Visit the CHILDS restaurants and add to your own delight.



--and now it's SEVEN!

Events come thick and fast in the Paramount Circle. Only a week or so ago we announced the opening of Shop No. 6 at Broadway and 50th Street.

And tomorrow No. 7 makes its bow at 1526 Third Avenue, at 86th Street. The ancients regarded the number 7 as having mystical significance.

It meant "Perfection" and "Good Luck." You remember the seven gods of happiness, the seven league boots, the seven virtues, the seven gifts of the spirit, the seven days of the week, the seven principal planets, the seven wonders of the world, "Come seven, come eleven," and so on.

May be luck did have something to do with Paramount growth. But we have a hunch it was due more to persistent plugging at one central idea of merchandising.

That of maintaining an extraordinarily high standard of quality at a consistently low price—Plus excellent store-service and a wonderful money-back guarantee.

Each and every Paramount Shirt at \$1.50 or \$2.00 typifies the whole Paramount idea. Here you don't have to buy seven shirts or pay seven dollars each to be in good luck.

Prove it at any one of the seven busy shirt shops listed below. You're welcome.

Cordially, *A. J. George* President

PAR-AMOUNT SHIRT SHOPS
INC.
986 THIRD AVE. 1526 THIRD AVE.
at 59th Street at 86th Street
2298 THIRD AVE. 2835 THIRD AVE.
at 125th St. Harlem at 149th St. Bronx
160 NASSAU ST. 201 W. 125TH ST
Tribune Building at 7th Avenue
1628 BROADWAY
at 50th Street

\$3.00
ROUND TRIP
War Tax 24 Cents Additional
Washington
OR
Baltimore
AND RETURN
Sundays, June 1 and 29
SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES
Pennsylvania Station 12:10 A. M.
Returning Leaves
Washington - - - 4:35 P. M.
Baltimore - - - 5:40 P. M.
See Flyers. Consult Ticket Agents
Pennsylvania R.R.

earlier meetings, received the speeches of the leaders in frigid silence. Phillip Scheidemann, the Chancellor, in an address said he hoped in the interest of humanity to obtain a peace by understanding on the basis of the German counter-proposals.

The Greater Berlin Soldiers' and Workers' Council consists of delegates of the various soviets and "factory committees" in Berlin, Charlottenburg, Spandau, Lichtenberg, Neukölln and other suburbs. The majority of the membership is Independent Socialist, with strong Spartacist leanings.

Its stand in favor of signing the peace treaty indicates a consistent policy on the part of Haase and his Independent Socialist following to drive the Scheidemann government, through pressure from below, to a course which would quickly result in its overthrow and give a new chance to the advocates of a proletarian dictatorship.

Beside this strategic consideration the Independent Socialists also urge acceptance of the treaty because it is the proletarian that is hit hardest by the present food shortage, and they expected that the signing of peace would bring relief. The Independent Socialists are the only party in the National Assembly favoring the acceptance of the treaty.

Bernstein Sees Justice In Allied Peace Terms

German Leader Thinks Treaty Is Hard Because Foes Still Distrust the German Policy

PARIS, May 22.—Eduard Bernstein, the German Social Democratic leader, declared in a recent speech at Lichtenberg that the German government had not taken the proper course to secure approval of its foreign policy by the Socialists, and that it could have obtained better terms of peace if it had acted differently.

The peace terms, Herr Bernstein declared, were not entirely dictated by hatred and passion. "It appears more likely," he said, "that distrust of our policy inspired them. We should have broken more completely with the past, and Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau could have made a better choice of his associates on the peace commission."

German Reply to Urge A Revision of Treaty

Five Sections to Deal With All the Issues From Political and Territorial to Economic

BERLIN, May 21 (By The Associated Press).—The German reply to the Allied peace terms will be in five sections dealing with political and territorial issues, the league of nations, and financial and economic questions.

The notes already transmitted to the Allied and associated powers, the Germans believe, will afford a basis for negotiations on some of these questions, and also may serve as suggesting a way over obstacles in the way of negotiations on the peace treaty.

The preamble to the reply will declare the terms of the peace treaty as unacceptable in that they are a violation of President Wilson's peace programme which, Germany will claim, primarily secures her equality as one of the negotiating parties.

The German counter proposals will be of a definite character, and some of them will be so framed as to invite a suggestion of a revision of the present terms. It also is believed the Germans will suggest that neutral arbitrators be called in where the issues are exceptionally complex, and that they will recommend the appointment of mixed commissions comprising Allied, German and neutral representatives to pass upon the question of the restoration of the devastated districts and some of the more serious problems relating to international trade.

The reply also will discuss Germany's present relations with Austria, contesting against her being charged with responsibility for the acts of her former allies.

In the territorial issues involved Germany will definitely take the position that the solution of these problems be based upon President Wilson's plan for a decision of nationality by a majority of the inhabitants, as made known through the medium of a plebiscite.

The German Cabinet's declaration, issued officially and exclusively through The Associated Press on Tuesday, that Germany would decline to sign the peace terms as presented to her at Versailles, reflects the underlying note of the official reply to be made to the Allied and associated powers. In fact, the statement as a whole virtually represents the preamble of the document which Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the head of the German delegation, is expected to deliver at Versailles before the end of the present week.

Proposals To Be Specific

This document will be complemented by specific proposals and counter proposals which will bring the volume of the reply up to about sixty typewritten pages. This is exclusive of the various notes already transmitted, announcement of which was made by the German delegation in Tuesday's communication to President Clemenceau of the peace congress.

The delay of several days in the framing of the reply has been due to the absence of confirmation from Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and his associates at Versailles of decisions reached at Berlin. The Germans have been carrying on deliberations at no less than three places—Versailles, Spa and Berlin—this separation making more difficult the work of coordinating and unifying the steps decided upon. In Berlin there appears to have been the greatest difficulty as the work of getting the peace commissioners and the National Assembly in agreement is said to have been much delayed through the constant intervention of the party leaders.

Americans in Rhine Area Warn Germans To Cease All Insults

COBLENZ, May 22 (By The Associated Press).—Because of increased indications of friction between German civilians and soldiers throughout the American area of occupation, American officers to-day warned the burghers that they would be held responsible for any violence or any attempts at destruction of American army property.

Versailles Fountains Tested for Peace Fete

VERSAILLES, May 22 (By The Associated Press).—The great fountains at Versailles were turned on this morning for a test preliminary to the grand display planned for the day the peace treaty is signed. They functioned perfectly, despite the fact they had not been used since the war began.

Members of the German peace delegation were interested spectators, the display being visible from the windows of their hotels.

German officials to caution the civilians through the newspapers and otherwise that any resentment displayed by civilians toward the soldiers would not be tolerated, and that serious results might be followed in the event the Germans persist in the attitude exhibited recently in various parts of the area of occupation.

Reports to American headquarters show many instances in the last few days of numerous shopkeepers attempting to overcharge American soldiers and that Germans in the streets were particularly arrogant and refused in many cases to give half of the sidewalk. The Americans have informed the Germans that the soldiers are instructed to give half of the sidewalk when passing civilians, but in no event to step off the walk for German males.

Reports of the lofty attitude of civilians began reaching headquarters a week ago and increased with reports of delays at Versailles, the attitude of the German delegates there apparently encouraging many civilians to show a spirit of resentment toward the soldiers.

Notes Exchanged By Allies and Foe

Repatriation of Prisoners of War and Food Now Are Asked by Germans

PARIS, May 22.—The following correspondence between the Allied peace delegates and the German peace delegates is made public to-day:

Prisoners of war.—Letter from Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau to M. Clemenceau: "Paris, May 22, 1919. 'Sir: The representatives of the Allied and associated powers have given consideration to the repatriation of the German prisoners of war. In reply they wish to state that they cannot agree that prisoners of war and civilian prisoners who have been guilty of crimes or penal offenses should be released without having been given the opportunity to clear up the details of the execution of that repatriation should be entrusted to a special commission. Direct conversations between the commissions of nearly all of the belligerent states in regard to prisoners have been shown to be the best means of solving the difficulties, and it ought to be the easier at the present moment to clear up by early discussion in a commission any divergencies of view or doubts in regard to certain points."

Wants All Released.—"The German peace delegation, hearing in mind the difficulties of jurisdiction in the various countries concerned, is of the opinion, for instance, that it is indispensable for prisoners of war and interned civilians who have been detained for offenses other than those against discipline to be repatriated unconditionally. Germany recognized this same principle as regards the prisoners of war and interned civilians of the Allied and associated powers detained in Germany."

"In view of the German peace delegation certain alleviations should, as a matter of course and for reasons of equity, be agreed to in favor of prisoners of war and interned civilians for the period which will elapse until their final departure."

"The German peace delegation has moreover, been compelled to note that the arrangements contemplated are favorable only to the Allied and associated governments; for instance, so far as concerns the restoration of private property, the search for persons who have disappeared and the care to be taken of graves. The German peace delegation presumes that, for questions such as these, complete reciprocity may be required for general reasons of humanity."

Wants Separate Commission.—"Because of the great technical difficulty of repatriating prisoners of war and interned civilians, especially in view of the shortage of tonnage and the lack of coal, the greatest importance should be attached to finding a solution of all preliminary questions before the dispatch of the repatriated prisoners and interned civilians actually begins. For that reason the German peace delegation proposes that the commission should start its deliberations forthwith separately from all other questions."

The explanation of this proposal lies, firstly, in the fact that there are



thousands of German prisoners of war and interned civilians in overseas countries, but the German delegation is likewise thinking of the Germans who are in Siberia, and whose dispatch seems to be a question not only of special urgency, but of extraordinary difficulty.

"The German delegation for reasons of internal policy regards it of the utmost importance that the German prisoners of war and interned civilians should be returned to their homes as normal a condition as possible, in order that they might there be brought back as rapidly as possible into the economic life of the country. That only appears possible—the precise settlement of transport problems apart—if everything possible is done to improve the mental and physical state of those who are returning home."

Food and Clothing.—"Having regard to the present situation in respect of economic existence in Germany, it must be admitted that Germany is unable to do with her own resources everything required in order to secure that end. This refers especially to food and clothing; therefore, the German delegation thinks it desirable that the deliberations of the commission should likewise include an examination of the question of the manner in which the Allied and associated governments might assist Germany in the solution of these problems."

"The question arises, for instance, of supplying against repayment complete sets of clothing, underclothing and civilian clothing and footwear for the prisoners before their dispatch. 'I avail myself, etc., etc.' (Signed) 'BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU.'"

Text of the reply approved by the council of the principal Allied and associated powers to the letter from Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, dated May 10, 1919:

"Paris, May 22, 1919. 'Sir: The representatives of the Allied and associated powers have given consideration to the repatriation of the German prisoners of war. In reply they wish to state that they cannot agree that prisoners of war and civilian prisoners who have been guilty of crimes or penal offenses should be released without having been given the opportunity to clear up the details of the execution of that repatriation should be entrusted to a special commission. Direct conversations between the commissions of nearly all of the belligerent states in regard to prisoners have been shown to be the best means of solving the difficulties, and it ought to be the easier at the present moment to clear up by early discussion in a commission any divergencies of view or doubts in regard to certain points.'

"For instance, a certain German prisoner broke at night into the house of a farmer on whose estate he was set to work, and murdered the farmer and his wife in cold blood with a bill hook. For this double murder the said prisoner was sentenced to death on June 11, 1918, by a regularly constituted court-martial. Under the Berne Convention, however, the execution of the sentence is suspended until peace is signed. Justice certainly would not be satisfied if, as a consequence of the treaty, this murderer was reprieved."

"For these reasons the Allied and associated powers cannot agree to alter the provisions of the draft treaty in respect of prisoners of war who have been guilty of crimes or penal offenses."

In regard to the second question the German peace delegation makes no specific suggestions as to the allocation which they would propose for the prisoners of war and interned civilians between the date of the signing of peace and their repatriation. The Allied and associated powers are not aware of what alleviation it is possible to make, seeing that they have scrupulously endeavored to observe both the laws of war and the dictates of humanity in the treatment which they have given to prisoners of war, and that, as provided in the last section of Article 218, it is essential that prisoners of war and interned civilians should remain subject to discipline and control pending their repatriation, in the interests of all concerned."

Promise Fair Treatment.—"The German peace delegation may rest assured that it is the intention of the Allied and associated governments to treat their prisoners of war during the period between the signing of peace and their repatriation with full consideration of their feelings and needs."

"The restitution of personal property to prisoners of war constitutes a legal right which the Allied and associated powers have every intention of respecting. As regards information about the missing, the Allied and associated powers have always endeavored to supply the German government with all information in their possession on this subject, and they will certainly continue to do so after peace is signed."

"Concerning the care of graves, they would point out that Articles 225 and 226 would appear to assure the German people that the graves of their fellow citizens shall be both respected and properly maintained and that so

Germans Want to Give Refuge for Ex-Kaiser

BERLIN, May 22 (By The Associated Press).—The German National People's party has presented to the National Assembly at Weimar an appeal signed by many thousands of the party's members asking that the legislative body provide a governmental home in Germany for former Emperor William.

The party has also telegraphed to President Ebert, asking his support for the plan.

far as is practicable under Clause 225 the bodies of their soldiers and sailors may be transferred to their own country.

"In regard to the German request for complete reciprocity, the representatives of the Allied and associated powers have to state that they felt it necessary to include Article 222 in view of the treatment which their own nationals have received while interned in Germany during the war."

Sees No Parallel.—"As there was no parallel between the treatment which was accorded to prisoners of war by the German government, on the one side, and the Allied and associated powers, on the other, no claim for reciprocity in this respect can arise."

"In regard to the third question, the representatives of the Allied and associated powers are ready to do everything possible to repatriate German prisoners of war and interned civilians properly fed and in good condition after the conclusion of peace. They regret, however, that the present demands on them from the territories recently liberated from the German yoke, as well as from their own nationals, will probably make it impossible for them to supply the prisoners of war with clothing, etc., for which the German delegation asks."

"Finally, in regard to the appointment of a commission to deal with the repatriation of prisoners of war, the representatives of the Allied and associated powers will be glad to set up such commissions immediately upon the signature of peace. They regret, however, that they do not see their way to appoint them until they are notified of the intention of the plenipotentiaries of the German Empire to sign peace."

"I avail myself, etc., etc." "G. CLEMENCEAU."

Peace Treaty Restores German National Unity

LONDON, May 22.—Full realization of the peace terms has restored some of the national feeling in Germany, which seemed entirely to have vanished and today there is almost solid national opinion against the treaty, according to the travelling correspondent of "The Daily Mail" in a dispatch dated at Beuthen, in Silesia, near the Polish frontier, on May 20.

Germany is slowly finding men around whom she will rally, the correspondent adds. Upper Silesia will fight, he says, and may soon be the storm centre of the attempted peace settlement.

The correspondent adds that Upper Silesia is determined to remain Prussian and that 1,500,000 persons have signed a solemn pledge that the mining and foundry industries of the region will be handed over to Poland only in ruins and the price "taken in blood." Upper Silesia to-day, he says, has 120,000 Prussian troops under arms. The troops are said to be seasoned fighters.

The correspondent describes a parade of thousands of these troops at Katowice.

"It was just that long, steady tramp of steel-helmeted Prussian infantry companies, interspersed with field guns and machine-guns, also companies of Uhlans with pennons flying, as in the days of the empire," he says. "Scores of children rode with the drivers on the horses, and the troops' horses and guns were festooned with flowers. These were the men who a few weeks ago refused to obey their officers and waved the red flag. They are now ready again to take up the battle for the Fatherland."

"The parade was headed by General Hofer, who led the first counter-attack against the British at Cambrai. The salute was taken by a short thick set

man in a ready-made tweed suit, to whom every eye was raised and every sword lifted. This was a blacksmith, Otto Horsing, who had made thirteen trips to the United States as a fireman on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and is now high commissioner for Upper Silesia. Horsing, who goes to Berlin frequently to confer with the government, has restored order and worked in the industrial region, organized an army and put General Hofer at its head. Prince Donnersmarck, one of the greatest names of the old regime, works under him."

Allies Ask Swiss if They Are Willing to Tighten the Blockade

BERNE, May 22 (By The Associated Press).—It is common knowledge that the Allied and associated governments have addressed a question to the Swiss government as to whether it would be willing and ready to take measures for a severe blockade against Germany should circumstances require it. It is believed here that this step is preparatory to action should Germany refuse to sign the treaty.

The publication of the question has made a painful impression in Switzerland and is commented upon widely in the press as an infringement of the right and independence of small countries.

Text of Peace Treaty Is Denied to Congress

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The complete peace treaty with Germany, which has been received at the State Department, will not be available for the confidential information of members of the Foreign Relations Committee of Congress until President Wilson gives consent. This was admitted to-day by Acting Secretary of State Polk, who said his instructions were to hold secret the treaty until it was officially released for publication by the Allied governments.

If a request from the Senate or House Foreign Relations Committees for the treaty is received at the State Department it immediately will be cabled to President Wilson in Paris, and no response to the members of the Congressional committees will be given until word from Paris is received.

While the State Department is discreetly silent on the particulars of the delay in issuing the full text of the treaty, cables from abroad indicate the American peace delegation is not foremost in suppressing the document.

It was suggested in one quarter that the publication of the treaty at this time, when minor changes in the text may be made because of inconsistencies in certain paragraphs or contradictions in some of the terms of the pact, immediately would be seized upon by opponents of both Lloyd George and Clemenceau as political thunder. It was pointed out that withholding the treaty until all these minor changes are made would prevent embarrassment to the leaders of the French and British governments, in the Houses of which there prevails substantial opposition parties to the present governments, who, it was said, would hold the Prime Ministers accountable for any change in the treaty, no matter how unimportant.

Enemies of League Will Renew Fight In Senate To-day

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Senators opposed to the league of nations will renew their war on the covenant in the Senate to-morrow. Speeches by Senators Sherman, of Illinois, and Johnson, of California, Republicans, and Senator Reed, of Missouri, Democrat, will occupy the whole of the afternoon's session.

Senator Sherman is scheduled to open hostilities by seeking action on a resolution he will introduce providing for the separation of the amended

Hidding
5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST.
PARIS NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Readjustments throughout the house continue, enabling us to offer values which cannot but appeal to the fashionable woman.

Tailored and Semi-Dress Suits
Including styles suitable for sports and dressy occasions—\$55---\$75---\$95.

Gowns and Dresses
Street, afternoon, informal or evening styles—\$55---\$75---\$95.

Coats--Capes and Wraps
For town or country—an extensive collection of smart models—\$55---\$75---\$95.

Smart Hats
For tailored and semi-dress occasions, embracing a variety of attractive effects—\$15---\$20.

Sheer Blouses
To complete the Tailored or Sports Costume, lace trimmed or embroidered styles—\$15---\$20.

league covenant from the peace treaty so the covenant may be considered by the Senate after other provisions of the peace conference to maintain peace until the Paris decisions are concluded, but probably no action will be taken until Paderewski's return to Paris a few days hence.

Out To-day! THE REVIEW

15 cents a copy; \$5.00 a year.
Contents of this week's number:
The Psychology of Woodrow Wilson
The New Congress
Exit Austria
Reflections on Cooked Food
The Middle West and the Peace
By Philo M. Buck, Jr.
Dance of Death. By Harry Ayres
Correspondence
Book Reviews:
Germany's Former Ascendancy
The Mad English
The Bull-Fight
The Lot of American Wives. By H. W. Boynton
An Object-Lesson for Socialists
The Run of the Shelves
Drama:
Peninsular and Oriental.—Respectable and Kallidasa. By O. W. Firkins
Jazz. By Howard Brockway

Economic Council Is Planning Pressure on Recalcitrant States

NEW YORK TRIBUNE
Special Cable Service
Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.
PARIS, May 22.—The Supreme Eco-

THE REVIEW
140 Nassau St.

UR merchandising Views, as expressed by the Suits and Top Coats presented for the consideration of the returning Veteran, are meeting general approval.

We have always believed that men prefer styles of unquestioned Correctness—and have confined our exhibits to such ideas.

Refinements, however, have not replaced fundamentals—proper Metropolitan Style is offered as an addition to all-wool reliability and good value.

One is thus assured not only of Clothing that wears well, but gives the wearer the essentials of proper grooming. \$28 to \$65.

Weber and Heilbronner
Clothing, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores
*241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway *1185 Broadway
*44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt *30 Broad *42d and 45th Avenue
*CLOTHING AT THESE STORES

He is wearing
ZELWOOD

IT'S a THINTEX Collar, the happy medium between a stiff collar and a soft one—admirably suited to the new style of up-turned points.

EARL & WILSON Collars

May Sale of Household Linens
NOW PROCEEDING—SALE LIST ON REQUEST

Special offer—200 pairs Extra Quality Imported Hemstitched Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases.

PILLOW CASES—22x36 ins., Sale Price...\$2.00 per pair
SHEETS—72x108 ins., \$9 per pr; 90x108 ins., \$11.25 per pr.

WALPOLE BROS.
IRISH LINEN MANUFACTURERS
375 Fifth Ave., New York